SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York is Secon Class Mail Matter,

11.00

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	Subs	criptions	by	Mail.	Postpaid.		
DAIL	. Per	Month		*****		80	50
DAIL	. Per	Year			********		
SUND.	AY. P	er Year	****			2	
DAIL	AND	SUNDAY	. Pe	r Year	·		
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Postage to foreign countries added. Pomisticd by the Sun Printing and Publishi Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough o Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassat street: Secretary of the Association, Frankin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, dear the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor as with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned the nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Stuart of Shreveport.

The true effigy of the serious and beautiful countenance of the Hon. F. Q. STU-ART of Shreveport cheers us as we write. and his letter announcing his conditional and most unselfish candidacy for President illuminates a column somewhere east of this. He represents or is the American Equity League or League of Equal Freedom, the essential principles of which have long been preached from the high places of American oratory and statesmanship. "The election of United States Senators, Judges and other important public officers by direct vote of the people" will be welcomed with full breast and throat by the Jefferson of Nebraska; and Mr. STUART's view of Judges seems to be substantially in sympathy with the opinions of the chief maker of public opinion in the United States. The extract is long, but it will reward whoever has patience:

" In the last analysis and constitutionally, the courts are the real rulers of this country, For years the lawyers have been selecting the Judges. and the corporations for pecuniary profit have been fixing' the lawyers, as a class. But there are exceptions to this class-some noble and notable ones. A few of them may be found in every State. Let the people search them out and elect them as Judges. Let the right kind of Governors and Presidents be elected to search them out and appoint them to vacancies on the benches. You may resolute and legislate till doomsday, but if you have not the right kind of Judges, State and Federal, all rour efforts will count for nothing.
"In selecting Judges, by all that is sacred let the

people avoid that class of lawyers whose knowledge does not extend to principles but is limited to precedents. Judicial precedents, tomes of them, have at one time and another 'legalized' and supported nearly all kinds of human iniquity and foffy, and are to day supporting and defending some of th worst 'vested wrongs' that the world has ever known. They have legalized murder by 'wage of battle': imprisonment for debt; the branding of debtors' foreheads with letter the S, meaning 'slave'; the formal indictment of rats, hogs and other ant mals for 'crimes.' and the burning of people as witches.' Hundreds of precedents have defended the heathenish doctrine that 'the King can do no wrong' and the damnable fiction that 'men on entering society' (that is, on being born) 'surrender their natural rights' (that is, presumably, all the rights they had before they were born). Anif basing their idiotic 'precedents' on such fool 'fictions' and exploded 'postulates' as these the courts of the United States are to-day setting aside of nature as applied to human social action; and are 'legally' sustaining and defending the worst and greatest monopolies known to ancient or modern times.

In the selection of Judges let the people avoid as they would the leprosy the class of lawyers who support and defend such fictions, postulates and precedents; that class who, in corrupted law schools or elsewhere, have become obsessed with the klea that American citizens have no natural rights not natural liberty, but only such 'civil' rights and 'civil' liberty as oracular Judges have fbeen able to discover by looking through corporation microscopes?" For Wour of anic laws are to be 'construed' and 'interpreted' and applied in the future as they have been in the past by Judicial mummles and parrow of the file, then surely the days of this Republic and Repu

Evidently Mr. STUART is a thoroughly modern and contemporary publicist. If he has a fault he is a little too conservative. It is growing clear that Judges must "go." As our thoughtful fellow citizen Professor GIDDINGS, the inductive sociologist of Morningside, puts it. let the people "interpret" the Constitution. Is not "Equal rights to all" hollow and futile if one man has not as good right to be a Judge and is not as good a Judge as another?

French Fiction as Pure Food.

M. MARCEL PRÉVOST, who deserves our ear as a French Academician and also because our ear is the one which he specially wishes to reach, has found it advisable to revive the classical question, manner of sustaining the foregone negative he differs somewhat from his compatriots of a generation or two back. In BALZAC'S time, or even FLAUBERT'S, French novelists cared little about foreign opinion of their works. The "Chinese of Europe" was still a tolerably true gibe. And they might have scorned to modify their ethics to secure better sales

abroad. But nowadays most nations interpene trate one another pretty far. There is almost as much fiord as solid land. Few communities have any semblance of independent growth. To forecast the next step at home the wise philosopher looks abroad. Nearly every department of French life, for instance, is at present agog with Anglo-Saxon influences. M. Prevost offers both a recognition and an illustration of this fact in his argument. It is primarily addressed to Anglo-Saxons, and its gist is virtually that contemporary French fiction conforms to Anglo-Saxon standards of decorum. Moreover, his intention seems to be to promote the French novelist's hold on the Anglo-Saxon market.

Yot M. Preyost betraya some misapprehension of Angla-Saxon prejudices against the commodity which he wishes to sell. He finds fair game in the alleged Anglo-Saxon novelist who by merely placing a French novel in a puppet's hands thinks he has thereby indicated

a flippant character. But he should ttribute our squeamishness to "the racial jealousy of foreign critics." Nor is he fortunate in supposing that it is chiefly or indeed at all the fondness of French romancers for the "faithless wife" situation which puts us off. Faithless wives abound in Anglo-Saxon fiction, from REBECCA CRAWLEY downward. It is not the situation but the handling of it that ruffles the Puritan feathers. Not the subject but the detail is the stumbling block. There is no need to exalt the American-British standpoint. M. PRÉ-VOST goes astray in exalting it. We must humbly confess that the question of morality is scarcely at issue. Decorum is the requirement. It is the difference between a man's inner heart and his outward attire. It is not enough to have a heart of gold like Tom Jones. The hero must be proper of exterior, dress and behavior. Then he may have the basest heart conceivable, and the censors will not object.

M. PREVOST does more to advance his purpose when he quits the moral standpoint and comes to that of external seemliness. "Our imaginative literature," he declares, "was never more decorous than in 1907." This is speaking to the point, so far as our market is concerned, .. It is reassuring, too, to learn that "the fewilleton is certainly at present the least obnoxious part of a French newspaper, which chooses its fiction with the utmost care and publishes nothing in this line which is not absolutely proper." Here M. PRÉVOST hands out the right line of talk for the Anglo-Saxon public. And we are exceedingly consoled to hear that "if GUY DE MAU-PASSANT were to offer 'Notre Cœur' to his they would accept it as it stands." So of not hustling long enough. we glide on in a happy glow to M. PREvost's crowning argument:

"If our noveltsts were immoral they would be strangely indifferent to the state of their pockets, for it is an undenlable fact that the great public at passent distikes that sort of thing

Naturally, we cannot but be gratified by the tenderness which the French artist is now conceiving for our prejudices, and we trust that by reproducing M. PRÉVOST'S assurances we may do something at least toward swelling his colleagues' receipts from this side. Still, we must confess that we scarcely wish this tenderness to go so very far that the advent of a Bulge or Flaubert or even a De Maupassant should henceforth become impossible in French fiction.

A School for Supermen?

Most menufacturers of breakfast foods seem to have grasped the greed of the present age for force. So have most of our -modish philosophers. "We used." says BERNARD SHAW, "to crave for reason, but now we are wiser and ask for will or energy." Indeed, this is a commercial epoch. Reason is apt to be indifferent to lucre, whereas energy is often but too convertible into greenbacks. Accordingly when Professor WILLIAM JAMES announces in the American Magazine that the ordinary man has unsuspected reservoirs of force he is sure of a rousing popular welcome. The technical science of psychology has seemed at times destructive of common sense. but Professor JAMES has always distinguished himself by keeping his head in this dizzy path of research. Hence we peruse with all respect the subjoined manifesto:

which are ordinarily not called upon-deeper and deeper strata of combustible or explosible material. discontinuously arranged, but ready for use by any one who probes so deep. . . . The human individual usually lives far within his limits; be possesses powers of various sorts which he habitually falls to tap. He energises below his maximum tracted like the field of vision of a hysteric subject."

These are inspiriting words, and our shopkeeping souls turn the page eagerly to learn how we may get at the alleged strata of combustible or explosible material. We itch to communicate with those obscure stored up reserves. Alas, Professor JAMES hardly pretends to give the "open sesame" to this Ali Baba cave. He is content to mention its existence and to call our attention to the importance of the fact. As if we needed any reminder of its importance! Y are

In the face of this check we may perhaps be excused for noting another circumstance in the same order though of a less romantic nature. Apart from these profound mines it is matter of common experience that the ordinary mortal has a supply of energy all well within sight which he seldom makes the most of. The petty misdemeanor of sloth or slackness was long since named and reviled. Perhaps some among us might be satisfied with a fruitful hint how to utilize this visible supply before going on to knock at ALI BABA's cave. "Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor" is still an unfortunately frequent experience, though "Is the French novel immoral?" In his it was cast into poetic form some while

> since. But to palter with the seen and commonplace is evidently an unworthy pursuit when the extraordinary invisible is proffered to our consideration and cupidity. After all, Professor James does throw out a hint or two which it would be worse than foolish to neglect.

> He points out, for instance, that exceptional spasms of emotion, of love, anger, despair, &c., and exceptional calls of duty and responsibility, and exceptional indulgence in alcohol or other "dopes," may serve to raise a man above his ordinary level of force. He remarks also on the effects of the spiritual exercise of the Jesuists, of the ascetic practices of the Yoga system, of the doctrines of Christian Science and the New Thought, of Fletcherism and Deweyism, of temperance pledges and of prayer as tending in the same direction. In fact he does, on reflection, suggest quite a varied and even contradictory assortment of roads to the higher energy.

Yet it appears that most of these means lie beyond our intentional grasp. They may be vouchsafed to us by accident, but accident cannot be counted on. We may be but too willing to low and yet fail. We may have every desire for the Presidential responsibility, which, as Professor JAMES remarks, has quickened its contemporary victim into such a remarkable energy, and yet be unable to obtain | wounded by the canard, Senator Januar

The state of the s

it. It is an old story that religious faith | A. HEMENWAR, of Indiana, his political though but of the dimensions of a musard seed is capable of moving mountains; but faith does not come to every man's hail. As for increasing our will power by ascetic exercises, that implies that we already have a vast deal of that commodity on tap, for, as the professor admits, few of us would have the will to start upon the Yoga system." Indeed it appears that the sole generally accessible method for securing the higher energy is indulgence in some intoxicant; and this means Professor James very properly excludes as "deleterious."

Still, this scientific essay offers us one piece of directly available advice. Prolessor James assures the eager hustler of to-day that nervous breakdown is not a necessary result of extremely strenuous effort. What the medical profession would say to this we do not know. But we imagine that Professor Muldoon at least would give his weighty assent to the Harvard ex-professor when he

"Most of us make a practice of stopping an occ ation as soon as we meet with the first effective ayer (so to speak) of fatigue. But if an unusual cessity forces us to press onward a surprising hing occurs. The fatigue gets worse up to a certain point, when gradually or suddenly it passes away and we are fresher than before. There may be layer after layer of this experience. We may and beyond the very extremity of fatigue and distres amounts of case and power that we never dreamed purselves to own. Moreover, in the vest number of cases a man my keep this pace up day after day and find no reaction of a bad sort, for the organism dapts itself to the more active rate of energizing."

NIETZSCHE once ventured to proclaim hat the fool would be cured of his folly f he would only persist far enough in it. It seems that our hustlers break down publishers to-day it is very doubtful that | for no other reason than the absurd one

Black Kings in Africa.

The other day an eleven-year-old black boy, arrayed in red and gilt, was received with royal honors as he arrived to grace a public function near the northern coast of Victoria Nyanza. Cannon roared, the band played and "enthusiasm was at fever heat" in the great crowd of natives. His English teacher had written a little speech which the boy declaimed without accident; and the British officials took pains to show him all respect.

This little fellow is the King of Uganda, the latest of a long line of rulers who have occupied the throne since the time of Queen ELIZABETH. The British, absolute rulers of this land, keep him on the throne because he has a million subjects whose loyalty and devotion to their King, grandson of the great MTESA, is boundess. The British have wholly controlled. from the day of his birth, every influence about him. He is the native emblem of their power, and they call him King because they can rule the country easier with than without him.

This is the policy of all the colonial Powers in Africa when they have to do with native rulers of great influence. These native rulers, perhaps unfortunately, are not all little boys like his Highness of Uganda. The Belgians, for example, have a King on their hands in the northeast part of the Congo State who is more interesting than the ordinary run of African royalty, because he is a potentate of many wiles who is always straining, though he never wholly ruptures, the fealty he promised to the white Government.

This native King is SEINIA, who does as large as Massachusetts. The story of the King and his country, just published in Paris, reveals a remarkable native. who lives without luxury, assumes no style," and is distinguished simply because his fathers and he were superior in intelligence to their people and acquired great power over them.

Years ago SEINIA accepted the sovereignty of the Free State because he thought it politic to do so. But it is amusing to read how adroitly this old fellow thwarts and delays the measures of the white Government without jeoparding his own power. He is described as always gentle, polite and tactful. He quarrels with no one. He receives orders, compliments and reproaches with the same gracious smile. He solemnly affirms his devotion to the Government, he promises to do what is desired and then he does as he pleases. He is most ingenious in discovering insuperable obstacles to fulfilling his promises.

So the Belgians call him bad names. but take no severe measures. They say he is a hypocrite, that the truth is not in him, and that he has a genius for turning all situations to his own advantage. "He does not know fear and he obeys no man." SEINIA is one of the few black men of intellect in Africa with whom the whites as yet think it best to temporize.

Victims of Misrepresentation.

Two eminent citizens have been grossly misrepresented by busybodies with a false scent for news or a perverted sense of humor. Mr. BRYAN denies with resentment he does not attempt to conceal that it has ever been his resolution not to be a candidate for President if Mr. ROOSEVELT should be nominated again. Mr. BRYAN is much troubled and annoyed by baseless reports concerning his political future. His fresh denial was made on the very heels of a tart contradiction of an officious brother-in-law who had stated without reserve that Mr. BRYAN was actually a candidate for President and that there need be no secret about it. So fast come these misrepresentations of his purpose that Mr. BRYAN does not know where he is at, and his embarrassment accounts for a failure to reconcile the denials which he has to make in the interests of his party.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, who as Vice-President ought never to be misquoted or put in a false light, has had to complain of an unaccountable story that he was out of politics, having abandoned his quest for delegates to the Republican national convention and definitely and firmly resolved that he must not be regarded as even a receptive candidate for the Presidency. Mr. FAIRBANKS read this piece of news in the interior of Kentucky, and with all the emphasis of which he is capable he characterized it as "entirely unfounded." If Mr. FAIRSANES Was

adviser, was scandalized. The Senator with great presence of mind leaped into the imminent deedly breach and revealed a secret he had jealously guarded, that the Vice-President will receive "many more votes when the convention gets

It ought to be understood by this time that Mr. BRYAN will not be swerved from his course, if he shall adopt it, to permit another Democrat than himself to accept the nomination and to be elected President, and that Mr. FAIRBANKS is not dis mayed by the booms of favorite sons which thicken around him, and as a soldier of the common good will fight in the van of reform as a candidate for President until the national convention makes its nomination.

down to balloting than most people now

The attention of the President should be drawn to the abundance of bears in the vicinity of New York city and along the Vermont-Massachusette boundary. Four of the savage beaste have been killed in Sullivan county within a week, and a bird hunte came upon a large he bear in the forks o an apple tree in the town of Stratton, Vt. the day before yesterday. Local hunters will guarantee Mr. ROOSEVELT a shot at a bear in full flight in much less time than he ook at Stamboul

The Bishop of London has got home with pleasant recollections of his visit to America. not the least durable of which must be his triumph on the White House tennis court. He allows that he has had the time of his life, one of the expressive Americanism he picked up. On the return voyage Dr INGRAM is said to have entered into all the deck games with great enthusiasm. With due respect for the Bishop's rank and calling, he would not have made such a favorable impression upon Mr. ROOSEVELT and the American people if he were not a good sportsman.

In spite of the changes in the football rules which were to minimize rough play and promote agility and grace. Prin has the "beeflest" line it has boasted since football was reformed, and Amberst re joices in a phalanx of strong men, while the Indians practice charging by pushing about the field a 1,500 pound sled that looks like section of a grand stand, and the hopefule of Harvard leap aggressively over a horizontal ladder to tackie a swinging dummy Instead of becoming a game of sprinters and acrobats, pleasing to the humane as a recreation, football incorrigibly persists in being a battle in which victory often goes to the heaviest battalion.

Ex-Judge WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT SAVE that he is "simply astonished to learn how many Democrats are going to vote for Judge WHITMAN." If it were not so it would prove a woful lack of appreciation for an upright and fearless magistrate in the community. Judge WHITMAN will have a big vote, and he richly deserves election.

Take the tariff out of political Divorce it from every suggestion of political manipulation.—Lieu-enant-Governor Chanler. Excellent! Bravo! But who will under take the contract and set a time limit for

the work?

A NEW PARADISE LOST. Also the Dawn Brightening From Chicago of a New Poetle Era.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: When ern American poets he overlooked a genius of the middle West who is looming large on the horizon of a starving era. From a firm of Chicago publishers comes a neat volume to my desk for review. It is only through the author's unbounded modesty, which I respect by omitting his name, that New York has not discovered this up to date Milton and at its cost has neglected to peruse this newer story of "Paradise Lost" and after. It is gratifying to note that the book is illustrated by Mr. Gustav Doré. But let the work, which at least is epic in quantity, sing its own stor

Away back here removed from sight Where everything that was was right Away back here removed from sin Is where this story doth begin. Of our first parents we read When Adam wished to wed a wife
To help him pull his sled through life.
To sew the buttons of leaf pants
And thus his comfort to enhance.
Perhaps Eve she bit her finger nail
And blushed, turned red and then turned pale,
Her tengue against her cheek did poke
Then smiled and wet her lips and spoke.

All ran as happily as the marriage bell ction until "Eve went and got an apple snake." Then:

Black clouds gather, the torrent pours, Lightning doth flash, and a great wind roars, And thunders say as they do roll, You have a mortgage on your soul. The rag weed and the fox tall grew The cockie burr. and thistle, too, And Adam to supply his needs Must hoe the garden and mow weeds. We pass through many pages of similar gems to Part 2, which, opening with the Flood "this was the greatest rain on earth," deals with Babel's confusion:

When a work man ordered brick.

Some went and brought that man a stick. Other chapters are given to leading char-acters. Moses: "For he was found by Pha-raoh's daughter, down by the riverside near the water." Elisha:

Who healed the sick, and raised the dead, And thus he drove away all ceres. When children spake of his baid head The Lord had them eaten by great bears.

Two women brought a child one day And each one claimed it as her kid, Now Solomon sent right away To have a sword brought—yes he did. The New Testament is compressed into 100 ages, from which the following are typical

But the old Gadarene
By the Lord was made clean
And the Evil One hopped to the swine.

Simon's wife's mother lay sick of fever She tried many things, but none would relieve The pills and the poultice, the salves and the With Simon's wife's mother he'er did agree. By the author's preface and concluding rerses we learn that he sincerely believes that his immortal work will achieve a serious purpose in a sceptical age.

NEW YORE, October 26.

Hell-ons.

From the Yellowstone Journa It begins to look as if the rest of the State would have to quit going to Hell-ens soon and check their grips to Hel-lee-ns. An old timer who helped to grips to Hel-lee-na. An old timer was neiged to organize and obristen the camp has arisen and says this is so: that the place was named after the Arian-ass town of the same name and everybody knows better than to give that place "hell" in the first syllable and let it go at that, Since it has ceased to be conspicuous as a "hog fanch," the "guich" is

From the Hardy Herald.

Will Burns is not a preacher, yet he has cause Will Burns is not a presence, yet he has caused fity men to quit swearing or using profane language along our public roads, and here is the secret. Mr. Burns so successfully worked seven miles of our public road he converted the tie haulers. There is not a rock, stump, chuck hole or grook in the seven miles of road, and profane language is a thing of the next profane language is a thing

In Harper's Monthly Magazine for November Mrs. Eumphry Ward begins a new nevel. There are besides eight shert, stories, among the authors being Miss stillbarrad, Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman, Norman Duscan and J. W. Forman, Protessor Louiseman Grant Stillbarrad articles describe Charleston, Spanish railroads and a plantation in Tunis. Mrs. de Bunsen tells about the marriage of Umberto and Margherits, Professor T. D. Seymour of Yele about socialism in ancient Greece, and Mr. C. C. Adams about the Sargasso Sis. Amid much poetry a balled by the Duke of Argyll is noticeable.

THE HARVEST OF DISASTER. The Natural Effect of Agitation and Loos Talk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr Roosevelt has failed to answer the real in-dictment against him. No one can com-plain reasonably at the punishment of wrong-deings and wrongdoers. It is what laws and executives are for. The indictment against Mr. Roosevelt is that he more than any one man in recent years has by constant and mischievous preachments unsettled condimischievous preachments unsettled condi-tions and set class against class. A surgeon making ready to out out a cencer does his best to quiet and allay the fears of his patient. He does not precede an operation with a harangue on the awfulness of the disease. He operates with quietness and decision. Mr. Roosevelt is like the quacks, who diagnose every swelling and bruise as cancer, and then when Nature has worked a cure, set up as

Mr. Roosevelt under oath to support the Constitution and enforce the laws has evaded and violated the Constitution, found fault with and abused the courts, preached the desirability of limiting wealth by law, advo-cated national income and inheritance taxes, and attempted to read into the Constitution itherto undreamed of constructions. His bureau of corporations has issued ex parte attacks upon business organizations and conducts itself in an irresponsible manner. His Attorney-General has boastfully talked as though he were a gunner out to bag as large a number as possible of the men

All these things have done harm. Law should mean stability. Under Mr. Roosevelt it has become an uncertainty. If he differs with the courts, so much the worse for the

ourts.

Men with business interests have been frightened. They know not what the mor-row may bring forth. Businesses thought to be founded on the rock of interpreted and accepted law are found to be on the sands of interpretation by impulse. No one knows what next Mr. Roosevelt will take up nor what his course will be for twenty-four con-secutive hours. With his great personal popularity and influence this makes him a national factor of uncertainty. Instead of being the national Executive, he has become the national agitator, with the great powers of the Executive attached.

A President should be a man of poise, selfcontained, purposeful, a firm supporter and ship of state, with the Constitution as his compass. The indictment against Mr. Roovelt is that he is not such a man.

Golden Slience.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Mr. Roosevelt has any measure of things he must know of the sufferings of thousands from the present collapse of confidence and industry. Is it seemly, then, for him to dition upon such a situation and add to the disturbance by reiterating his grind about "my policles"? If "silence is golden" at any time s it becoming for a doctor to keep advertising his patent specialty at the bed of death o nnocent ones who have been poisoned by the reckless distribution of his cure-all?

What shall I do to get along?" asked a man of old Cornelius Vanderbilt, "Keep your mouth shut," was the answer.

vain language: "I challenge the spirit of every good American citizen when I say he shall receive the amplest protection and be safe guarded against all injustice"; as though he were to dispense this protection as a persona oon and as though his apology were not mockery in view of the distress or ruin nest and valuable industries, due to the oss of confidence and credit from his own ncessant growling speeches which in their quantity outnumber the utterances of Presidents we have ever had. If he must talk all the while, the country will be obliged to him if in his future speeches he will confin himself before the crowd to the details of his important performances in the canebrake during the last three weeks.

NEW YORK, October 21.

A Trust to Bust. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr Roosevelt's attention should be called to he combination of bankers formed to-day in this city to counteract the effect of policies," that he may instruct his Attorney. General to act. NEW YORK, October 23.

Music Amid the Ruin. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: And

Nero continues to fiddle. PUBLIC. NEW YORK, October 23. Diversions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your edition of to-day "Quidnune" asks the queswith fireworks on the Fourth of July or pla ing football?" The answer is, "Playing with AN ADMIRER OF THE PRESIDENT. SHORT HILLS, N. J., October 23.

The Rate and the Barn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So Mr tinue a vigorous prosecution of his policies tinue a vigorous prosecution of his policies regardless of the present and any further "trouble" that may be caused by such a course. The essential fault of this course is that it creates a vast disturbance by its vagueness; and the continual threats that accompany it terrify the community and paralyze confidence. It results in disastrous loss to the innocent. The guilty escape with only a money loss, which in most cases, perhaps, borne without ruin. The barn is burned with loss to the community, while the rats escape, with perhaps a few blisters, to continue their depredations. WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24.

Between Two Fires.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May 1 submit the following translation of the Vox Populi in the hope that it may not altogether inadequately express the sentiments of cer-tain good men and women through no fault of their own betrayed into the corching position between two fires?

NEW YORK, October 24. was a wight who some few talents earned, Which into lordly Dives' hands I turned For this, he usury paid me-true, not much; And yet this increment served life for crutch And so, I hobbled on, from year to year.

At length there came a Knight with redhot spear, Who cried aloud that Dives cozened me, And swore, withal, my champion to be! He hunted Dives to the Liar's Den, And drove him in, and held him there-

when

nothing for my talents get-but ers On crash, resounding loud along the Street. My head receives: whence, I the Fates entreat That they will snatch me, while there yet is Both from Lord Dives and that Knight sub

Who Dives holds at point of rash, red spear And nothing recks, though I to ruin steer, My substance gone (and Dives just as fath My credit gone, that One may still Stand Pat

The Besteration of Confidence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No. throughout the country and more especially basis and all depositors can feel that our bank there is no reason why confidence car restored. Such noble and timely work by the sound and sensible men of this country
the sound and sensible men of this country
that never been seen before by any nation.
Quick and determined measures were used
and all property wreckers have been sliminated from the banking situation.

If a few of our Senators as well as the business men of this country, who are producers, would go to Mr. Roosevelt on his return to Washington and show him "where he is at." confidence all over the world would be restored in our securities and in our country. Barnum said, "The American people like to be humbugged." Pity he is not hare to-day to get

some ideas from our Chief Executive. Lin-coln said that you can fool all of the people some of the time, but not all the people all the time; and I think the time has come when Rooseveltism and the attacks on cap

in this country will cease and businesso on in its normal condition. NEW YORK, October 26. W. G. NEWMAN,

Two Advance Agents

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: McKin ley was called "the advance agent of pros-perity." The present tenant of the White House could be truthfully called "the advance agent of adversity." C. D. V. NEW ROCHELLE, October 24.

Will This Be Its Name?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Give the present financial panic its proper title. Call it the Roosevelt panic. G. I. S. BUFFALO, October 24. The Bull in the China Shop.

The EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Allew me to appreciate the great cander, force and common sense of the letter entitled "Reaping the Whirlwind" in your issue of October 25. Too much cannot be said to support the policy of THE SUN in counteracting the "bull in the china shop" methods of the President going china shop" methods of the President going up and down the country waving his Big Stick before the eyes of every man and set of men ce this country has through whose influence this grown to wealth and power.

BRUCE HAWLEY. THE PRINCETON CLUB, Philadelphia, Octo-

A Prediction by Mr. Cleveland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Before the Holland Society, January 17, 1901, ex-President Cleveland said: "Conservatism has in a great degree been jauntily cast aside, in a great degree been jauntily cast aside, or condemned as opposed to our country's welfare and glory. A strange voyage has been entered upon without count of cost and without chart or compass. The tried and sure foundations of our liberty and national happiness have been discredited. * * The restraints and limitations of our Constitution

have become galling and irksome. * * *
"Our country will never be the same again. For weal or woe we have already irrevocably passed beyond the old lines. The Republic ne sort be saved. Shall it be only in name and semblance, with fair external an pearance, but with the germ of decay fastened upon its vitals? * * * The problem is a momentous one. Its solution depends upon the extent to which the old patriotism and good sense of our countrymen can be rescued from impending danger. • Let it be proclaimed that American freedom and popuar rule cannot perish except through the madness of those who have them in their

For these remarks Mr. Cleveland was hissed. How true the prophecy was is shown by the results obtained by the Jehu with the whip.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN. TROY. October 25.

In the Game Bag:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It looks as if Bonaparte had been very successful in bringing down a big covey—say a round dozen of trust companies and banks so far, and a number of leading industrial plants. NEW YORK, October 26.

Out of His Own Mouth. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: These

extracts are from the speech of Theodore Roosevelt before the Home Market Club, oston, April 30, 1901: "Under President McKinley we entered upon

an era of constructive policies. While under Roosevelt we have entered upon an era of destructive policies.

"Against our own follies we must ourselves be on our guard. Is it too late to have a guardian appointed?

Vainglorious boasting and readiness in rothy denunciation of others signs of a strong man in private life, nor does tend to elevate his people either in their own Out of his own mouth he convicts himself. NEW YORK, October 25. M. M. M.

Passing of Boy's Worst Job.

From the Gullford Recorder.
One of the changes that have taken place within few years, and which most people have forgotten, s the removal of the front yard fence. At one time every citizen who had things as they should be had a fence, picket or otherwise, around his house, either because of cows or custom, or both. Gradstreets and custom changed, one person after another removed his fence until now they are things

And the boys of to-day are spared con trouble by this change, for every fence had a long gate which had to be opened and closed when a team went through, and it was the boy's duty to be gate tender. Another and a worse job for the boy was painting the fence. Some manufacturent in order to show the magnitude of their business will state that if their yearly products were placed end to end they would reach around the globe, more or less, and the boy who had to paint a good sized or less, and the boy who had to paint a good sized picket fence felt before he got through that if the entire surface could be spread out the two sides and two edges of the pickets, and the top and bottom and sides of the rails, it would go around the globe. We speak from sad experience.

Much the same change has taken place on the farms by the removal of road forces.

farms by the removal of road fences. And the expense to maintain the fences, and the land that was occupied by them and was lost because of inability to cultivate up to them is now available.

If fish is the greatest brain food, as scientists have said, then Boston is in a fair way to outstrip he rest of the country in brain development with out half trying. In the last two days there have been brought to T wharf-the greatest fish mart been brought to I wharre-the greatest usu marr-of the country-more than two million pounds of fish, including large and small cod, haddeck, hake, pollock, halibut and various other species of the deep. This enormous catch has been brought by

100 schooners, in round numbers, sixty-five of which arrived yesterday and the remainder to-day.

Granting that the fleet of 100 schooners averages twenty men to the vessel (which probably is a high estimate, and the average sum coming to each fisherman, outside of the captain, is about \$20, rep-resenting from five days to between two and three weeks at sea. Of course, the sums vary, according to the vessel, the catch and the time spent at sea. Some schooners brought in as high as 75,000 pounds and some little more than 5,000; some had caught plenty of large ood and some very few.

Socialism in Hungary.

In Hungary a noticeable factor, writes our Buda-pest correspondent, is the enormous influence that Germany, Italy and England wield. Every work of value dealing with the diverse forms of Socialof value dealing with the diverse forms of Social-ism has been translated and scattered broadcast in all disaffected and discontented areas. Fines and imprisonment increase, but the literature of social democracy is flooding village, hamlet and town with new ideas and providing new forces. Cer-tainly one of the best equipped printing establish-ments I have ever seen outside England is that of the Socialists in Budapost. It is an enormous place, it represents money and it makes recover. it represents money and it makes money, and money means organization, and from this flows

No More Singing to the Meen.

From the South China Post.

To-morrow being the fifteenth day of the fifth noon, the Cantonese are in the habit of having sing song parties in open spaces, or on the roof, for the purpose of worshipping the moon. The police de-partment, being afraid that disorder might arise rom these people, has issued a notificat olsy parties at night should be prohibited

From the Denser Republican,
Apparently to some it doth appear
To overwork a phonograph is lawful,
But, just the same, to us who have to hear
it's awful, Flat Life.

The lady who's above us is quite sure Her singing is the sweetest in the nation But to us who are in earshot is is pure Enamperation.

The milkman who doth whistle as he good And clatter all his cans, in morning early, Doth make—by cutting short their doze—kien suriy.

And this is why, when wife would move to town:
I rice the white, and scornfully hearse heet her
For when I die I fain would lie me down
A commuter

WHAT WE WANT."

A Reply to Goldwin Smith Charging Him With Some Historical Sitps.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with interest what may be called the in-dictment of the Catholic Church and a "syldictment of the Catholio Church and a "syllabus" of her errors by Mr. Goldwin Smith in Tex Sun of October 24. He first speaks of the "God of Truth." What does he mean by God? Does he mean the personal God who created the universe out of nothing, endowed man with an immortal soul and sent to this earth His oply Son Jesus Christ, who is true God and true man? Mr. Smith should answer this question first so that we may know whether we are dealing with a believer or with an atheist and materialist. The animus of the attack is to be judged by the belief of the assailant. Will Mr. Smith let us have a summary of his Credo?

I pass over the "liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius" and other miracles because

of St. Januarius" and other miracles because in a former letter to THE SUN I asked Mr. in a former letter to THE SUN I asked Mr. Smith to go to Italy and praye that "the liquefaction and the other miracles" were fraudulent, and I said that no one would be quicker to accept his proof than the Popa. Although Mr. Smith has been in Italy he never undertook the task in which so many scientific experts have failed. Mr. Smith does not pretend to be a scientist.

He quotes "Dollinger, Acton, Lacordaire."

He quotes "Dollinger, Aoton, Lacordaire, Strossmeyer, " " a few of the en-lightened and conscientious Catholics who Strosamayer, * * a few of the enlightened and conscientious Catholics who have been struggling for emancipation. Dollinger was a fairly good historian, and nothing else. He was disappointed because the Pope had not made him a Cardinal. He opposed the definition of the infallibility of the Pope by the Vatican Council, and died a very ofd man with impaired faculties. Acton read a great deal, gossiped much, but never wrote a serious work of value. His letters show him to be a superclious dilettante. He died repentant of all his sins. Lacordaire is there not here a lapse of memory by Mr. Smith? From the day that Lacordaire is there not here a lapse of memory by Mr. Smith? From the day that Lacordaire is the greatest orators in France in the last century. This holy and learned priest should not be classed with Dollinger and Acton.

Bishop Strosamayer opposed the definition of the infallibility of the Pope, as did some of our American Bishops, but after the Vatican Council decided the question Strossmayer, like all good Catholics, accepted it.

"The crusade against the Albigenses" was against rufflans "worse than the Saracens. See the article on these sectaries in the first volume of the Catholic Encyclopsedia tos published. Mr. Smith might have stated that the military leader of the crusade was a countryman of his, Simon of Montfort, EarFed Leicester, who in his warfare showed undoubtedly the usual brutality of the English soldier in dealing with unarmed peoples. In the end Mr. Smith comes back to Hildebrand. I thought I had converted Mr. Smith to respect Hildebrand, who did not, as Mr. Smith asserts, found a "temporal power on religious superstition." Hildebrand made the Church independent of the temporal power for which good service the temporal power for which good service the temporal power of religious superstition." Hildebrand made the Church independent of the temporal power for which good service the temporal power for which good service the temporal power for which good service the temporal power for which

Mr. Smith speaks of, for confirmation of statements.

Finally, Mr. Smith indicts the Papacy and the Church because the Cardinals are chiefly Italians. It is proper that they should be The Pope is head of the Church because he is the Bishop of Rome, the successor of St. Peter, the first visible head of the Church. Rome is in Italy. The Bishop of Rome naturally chooses his own diocesans or countrymen as his consultors; just as the Archbishop of Canterbury chooses Englishmen and the Archbishop of New York Americans. What's the harm? No good Catholic complains and as Mr. Smith is not a Catholic—I am sorry he is not—his compleint will not count.

Let me change Mr. Smith's "What We Want to my opinion of "What We Need." We need a thorough study of Catholic philosophy, theology and canon law; we need a reperusal of history in the light of modern research. This study would disabuse us of many prejudices and make us more acceptable to the "God of Truth."

HENRY A. BRANN, D. D., LL. D.,

Red of St. Agney, Church

HENRY A. BRANN, D. D., LL. D., Rector of St. Agnes's Church. NEW YORK, October 25.

A PELICAN CANDIDATE.

Mr. Stuart of Louislana Will Run if He Can't Get Somebody Else as Good. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please make known the fact that I am candidate for President?

While undoubtedly I have as good a right as any other American citizen to be an aspirant for this high position, I trust the publi will not hastily conclude that the moving motive of this announcement is either ambition for office or desire for notoriety. A careful reading of the declaration of principles on which I stand will, I am sure convince fair minded people generally that the moving motive is much higher than and very far removed from personal exploitation

of any kind. nd I here give notice that I will glad withdraw my candidacy and suppress my unimportant personality if any one of the withdraw my candidacy and suppress my unimportant personality if any one of the following named truly great men in their respective spheres will as a candidate for President—on any ticket or in any party openly, definitely and unequivocally indorse and stand for the principles and measures which I represent: William J. Bryan, President Roosevelt, Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Justice Gaynor of New York, Governor Cumplies of Iowa, Governor Folk of Missouri, Governor Campbell of Texas, Judge K. M. Landis of Illingis, Thomas W. Lawson of Massachmetts, Otherwise, at the risk of more or less personal ridicule (against which I am not by nature very well armored), I shall stay in the race to the end.

In short, after thirty years careful observation and close study of matters political and economic I prefer during the remaining years of my life not to throw away my voice or exert my limited influence for the election of men who do not fully grasp, or for mensure that are plainly at war with, the bedrock principle of human freedom and American constitutional liberty.

F. Q. STUART.

The First Liberty Bell.

The first battle of the American Revolution was fought on the banks of the Alamance. in this ernor Tryon and the Americans, known as the Ale mance Regulators, by Herman Husbands. It was not until 1879 that any steps were taken to make the spot where the Regulators fell. This most erner Daniel Albright Long, who was at that time presdent of Graham College. He made a speech near the spot July 4, 1879, and called upon the citizens to organize and erect a monument.

May 29, 1880, when thousands were present. hand bell, both to warn their comrades of the ap proach of the British as well as to call their forces together. As Dr. Long was the prime mover in organizing the movement for the creetion of the n. the Liberty Bell was presented to him. was on exhibition at Charlotte for some time this year, but it is in Alamance county now, out at the id homestead. Haw River Parm, owned by Dr. D. A. Long, where he has, with his family, been spend

From the Columbia Herald. "However scarce money may be at times at the present," said an old Missourian, "the oldest inhab and other commodities had to be used as media of exchange. The wolf's scalp was worth a dollar because it was a State bounty upon the death of a wolf, and venison hams and deer skins also had a wolf, and ventson hams and deer skins also had a purchasing value. Skins of the fur bearers were likewise abundant and valuable. When the first Sheriff of Audrain county, in 1837, went to Jefferson City to deliver the county revenue, he met an old friend on the way who, needing imoney, wanted to borrow the actual coin part of the county's revenue. borrow the actual coin part of the county's revenue. The good hearted Sheriff lent it to him and went on to the capital and delivered only the scalps. By the time of the next settlement the loan was repaid and the Sheriff made his next settlement complete. No note or other obligation than the

Reclaiming Southern Missourt

From the Doniphan Prospect News.

In the eleven counties of southeast Missouri containing swamp or overflow lands thirty-one drainage ditches or canals have been constructed. total length of about 600 miles. These bave reclaimed 255,000 acres of land, an area amounting to nearly 383 square miles. These lands, which were practically worthless refore drainage, are new worth from \$35 to \$65 an acre-

The Value of Inexperience Knicker-What do you think of the President's

They compare with a bachelor's wie on how to bring up children.

The Appraiser.

Owner-My house is burning down.

Incendiary-I know it, my friend: but if it awakens the approved brand of civic manhood I shall count the cost small.